he certainly had the opportunity for months frankly because the RFP certainly clearly provided for the sale of the equipment to ask that question. So we still submit that there is no jurisdiction with this board in the protest hearing to consider that issue.

17-

MR. NEY: That may be so except that this board is the board that has to determine the timeliness. What I need to know is whether we are in the board for the determination for you to just decide it is untimely, then we will have been before the board. That actually, in my view, would require that you treat it as a received protest and you just disposed of it by saying it is untimely and don't go any deeper into the merits; if that is what the board chooses to do.

To be candid, so Ms. Cottrell and Mr. Lodge knows what we are doing, we are trying to find out what we need to do to exhaust our remedies. We want to make sure that we have been before the proper bodies. So I need to try to leave here knowing that you have looked at it as part of the protest, but that you resolved it one way or the other.

One way that you might resolve it is by saying it is untimely. The jurisdictional issue has to be decided by this review committee. It is the only group of people that can decide the timeline issue.

MR. LEE: This commission in the past has taken arguments that was filed after the ten day window and we have

listened to those. We have heard the arguments and taken the issues very seriously. So what I think what Mr. Hawkins has stated was that we are willing to listen to the arguments and look at. That is not to say that we are not going to find it timely or we are not going to find it not timely.

17-

1.8

2.1

You have an interesting argument that you first noticed was April 2nd, but then the other side of that is that you should have known back, you know, and protested it by April 30th. So we are willing to listen to those arguments too, I think, or at least I am. So we would like to go ahead and get started if we could.

MR. NEY: That is fine. I just needed to know that it is in the protest proceeding, as part of the protest proceeding record. I think you understand, Mr. Lee, what I'm trying to get at.

COMMISSIONER WALTERS: I do understand, I need to ask. I understand you would like to have it on the record and I have no problem having it on the record. What I'm asking is, does having it on the record mean that we have accepted it in the same light as the other items listed in the formal protest?

MR. NEY: That is what I need to know, yes.

MR. LEE: Well, in the past, I have been on this body since day one; I am the only one, because of the change in the administration. Ms. Rosson can correct me if I'm wrong but

in the past we have had some issues come up. We have listened to those and then made a motion at the end. Just because something is on the record does not mean -- the argument is on the record but it does not mean that it is timely or untimely or anything; it is just in the record.

17-

If the arguments have been made at the appropriate time, we can make motions. We can make the motion now, but I would like to hear the argument.

MR. NEY: Commissioner Walters, the timeliness issue, if it is determined, it is my view that you have looked at it and treated it as though it were a protest. That is what I'm wanting to make clear and that is fine whatever that result is.

We will even, at this point, except because I think the record needs to reflect this clearly that we have presented this to you, and your department, and that you have denied that element of the protest. It is just so we would properly put it before this committee and know that full process has been gone through. That it is now before here and it is conclusive that this committee's determination is conclusive.

What we don't want to have is all of those things floating around that may slow things down a day or two or anytime; we don't want to slow anything down. We would except under those circumstances that you just say, I understand it; I accept it; I deny it. I think it is untimely and then put it here for the

committee to determine whether it is untimely or has any other merit. That is what we are trying to do. We don't want to slow things down by handing another letter to you and delivering it to 12 other people and going through this whole rigmarole. It has been processed, but I'm afraid that somebody may perceive that as playing around and we are not doing that. We just want to resolve it this morning if we can.

9.

1.0

17-

MS. COTTRELL: Again, really we are not trying to be difficult; we are trying to figure out what exactly the effect is of the process you are suggesting. I would have to object to Mr. Ney's suggestion that the commissioner deem this as having been presented today because it wasn't. It has never been presented to her as a protest item.

I don't think it would be appropriate for her now to deem it as having come in to her and rule upon it. It was brought in the context of lifting the stay. Mr. Ney said on Friday this is not a protest item and we agreed it was not a protest item because of the ten day, knew or should have known.

Perhaps, and we strongly, strongly stand by that, that the State has to have some and the other parties have to have some definite end to when people can bring up additional issues. We also understand that this is a serious consideration for any State official who might be called upon to perform any duties related to this or to sign the contract; we understand that. If we were going to sign the contract, we would have similar

issues, too.

17 -

2.2

We would suggest that that is probably the issues for the appropriate State officials to work out with their attorneys and decide, you know, whatever is appropriate actions. If, however, this committee wants to hear Mr. Ney's arguments about this, which seems to be your preference, maybe we can do it kind of like a proffer or something.

MR. NEY: May I address counsel directly because we usually don't do that?

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: That is fine; it is Monday morning.

MR. NEY: The problem with that, Patsy, is if it is not heard by the review committee now and Commissioner Walters doesn't say, I deny that on that particular ground, then we are going to have to hand deliver a letter to Commissioner Walters when we leave which is going to request the stay of the proceedings and another petition for protest.

This process will have to be reconvened even at least to determine that you are going to lift the stay and that you don't think there is any merit and it is untimely. I just don't see the point in doing that and having you spend your time doing that when we can address it here and we can resolve it one way or the other.

That is what will happen when we leave here and I will hand deliver the letter and we will crank up this process. The stay

is automatic. The review committee has to then convene to get a written determination as to why it should be lifted; it seems like a grand waste of time.

17.

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Sadie, would you or can you clarify for the committee, again, as far as the property sale issue is concerned, what the purview of the Commissioner of General Services, who we feel makes that determination, where does that start, at what point with the review committee?

My take is that we are really usurping into their arena. Whether it is a timely issue or not, it is something as far as the process is concerned. It is something that is determined by the Commissioner of General Services in conjunction with the commissioner of the respective department involved. Can you or would you elaborate for us so we can start moving ahead?

MS. SADIE ROSSON: The Commissioner of General Services, it is my understanding pursuant to statute, is the State official that determines how and by what method that the sale lawfully occurs. It is my understanding that the Commissioner of General Services at this point has not made a determination regarding, No. 1, whether this particular RFP met the standard for whether a sale could occur or has any other way decided yet upon any request Commissioner Walters may make in the future regarding the sale of this property.

So it is my understanding that the Commissioner of General Services has not yet been a determination made by the

appropriate State official to even be reviewed by this review committee or any other body at this point.

17-

2.1

Now it is my understanding that any kind of decision made by the Commissioner of General Services on this issue, is probably an issue for the Board of Standards rather than this review committee. The timely issue is one issue. The fact that the issue wasn't raised to the commissioner at all is another issue.

There obviously are a lot of sub-issues, but when it comes right down to it, Mr. Hawkins, you are right that is a determination for the Commissioner of General Services, which don't think has been made yet so it is difficult to review it even if this committee has the authority to review it. However the finding of your jurisdiction is within your discretion.

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Say that again?

MS. SADIE ROSSON: Your jurisdiction and parameter, you-all decide that.

COMMISSIONER WALTERS: There is one thing that still don't understand because -- I understand the fact that I know what position I hold and I also understand my position or this panel and I can separate the two. The thing that I cannot separate from either is the fact that I badly don't want to screw this up, okay? The other issue for me is that this is not varsity sports; it is intramural in the fact that I know both parties, okay?

Is what you are saying to me and I need for you to speak English not lawyer, okay?

MR. NEY: Uh-huh.

9.

1.3

17.

COMMISSIONER WALTERS: Is what you are saying to me is if we do not listen to this, if we do not consider this as part of the formal protest, you are going to the courthouse?

MR. NEY: No, the next step will be to serve you with a letter requesting a protest on the grounds that there was improper disposition of State property. That would then trigger the same proceeding that was triggered last week on the 30th when we sent you the letter in the first instance and you were then required to make your determination, which you did on April 2nd.

In addition, there would be a request for a stay. The stay is automatically put in place upon the submission of a protest. I will argue that whether you get more than one protest — the fact that the protest date is based on the time that we should have or could have known; it seems clear to me that it contemplates there could be something that happens down the road:

For instance, you could sign a contract that when we see it finally in the light of the public, that could have a cardinal change. Cardinal change in the provision that is not consistent with the proposal, that would give the bidder a right to protest so there could be serial protests. What I'm

trying to do is avoid serial protests and just have this one at least for now.

٠,

17-

Ultimately, I'm not telling you that we are not going to the courthouse at some point. But the next step would not be there; it would be back to you again and since we are all here I'm just saying can't we wrap it all up.

COMMISSIONER WALTERS: See, I have this problem I do not see how under law when you are given a specific time frame to do things; I don't see how you can just ignore that because I don't see how -- well, for example, if this did not come in in those 10 days, what if at the end of this there is something else or something else. I agree that I don't believ that you are interested in doing that, but I'm talking about from a point of law it seems to me that a ten day window is on that has to mean something.

The other problem I have is, I don't see how I can assert the authority of the Commissioner of General Services. So while I feel perfectly comfortable in listening to the information that you have because I don't believe in any situation you can ever have too much information, assuming it is accurate. I do believe that I have to in my own thought process separate that from the issues that were made in a timely manner; that is my dilemma.

MR. NEY: You have prejudged the timeliness and I respectfully disagree with that determination, but you

ultimately are one of the people that are going to make that determination. The way the law is written, it provides for protests that can happen all of the time. After the contract is signed, then it is a different procedure, though, with the Claims Commission after this situation. Because the contract was signed, then we would seek damages to the Claims Commission. It contemplates different things happening at different times.

1.0

17 -

We just want to get it resolved through this process as expeditiously as possible and then be able to make a determination as to whether or not my client wants to or needs to take any further action whether it is legal or administrative.

We think respectfully that for the same reasons you can't see why we might ask for this protest at this time; we can't see how the State could possibly contemplate signing a contract before -- well, when I think in the case of the statutes, putting aside the Commissioner of General Service's authority, it clearly violates the law. Even if it is up to the Commissioner of General Services, how are we going to sign a contract when a determination hasn't been made. I think that is not the actual appropriate analysis. We can't see how the State or anybody wouldn't follow the State law. So we are just asking that it be done today so we don't have to do another one of these meetings.

1.	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Ney, I'm sure
2	that you have arguments as far as the merit of the timeliness
3	separate from the merits of the issue of the surplus; am I
4	correct?
5	MR. NEY: Right.
6	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: I move that this
7	committee hear not the issues of the surplus issue but just
8	based on the merit of the timeliness and deal with this issue
9	now and get it over with.
10	MR. LEE: I second that.
11	COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: All in favor say Aye
12	(Whereupon, all of the members of the review
13	committee said, Aye.)
14	COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Okay. I have been
15	signaled by our General Counsel there for a short break. It is
16	by my clock 8:25; lets reconvene if at all possible by 8:35.
17-	We are one hour in this and we really haven't started hearing
18	the issue yet. Let's adjourn for ten minutes.
19	(Whereupon, a short recess was taken at 8:26
20	a.m.)
21	(Whereupon, the following proceedings resumed at
22	8:36 a.m.)
23	COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Okay, let's reconvene,
24	Mr. Ney.
25	MR. NEY: Yes, sir. Do you just want me to

generally go through it and then I can address the disposition of property at the end and talk about the timeliness of that; is that fine?

17-

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: That's fine.

MR. NEY: Today we are going to address five issues or five and a half issues. The status of the limited liability company, which ENA purports to be. We are going to revisit briefly, but only briefly, the issue about the sealed cost proposal.

The test failure of ENA is that it tests the dual ISDN configuration. The problems that we discussed during Friday's committee meeting related to the ineligibility of the cost proposal submitted by ENA for E-rate Funding, not totally but very significantly. Financial inability of ENA to perform the offered services and then the issues related to the disposition of property.

First on the LLC status, we laid that out in our letter of protest as thoroughly as we can at this point. This is not a proceeding that gives us access to depositions and sworn testimony. We can't take discovery and know what all of the documents that ENA has or may have or should have related to the formation of the LLC; that is the State's responsibility.

ENA in its response to the protest letter offered to make that available. It is our request because we haven't seen that, that if it is available, that we be allowed to see it.

Based on what was told to me by Patricia Ganier, who was identified as a manager of this member-managed LSC when it was first created, there are problems. Either Patricia Ganier was never a member, in which case you couldn't have an LSC because it requires two people to start it. We just want to see that there are two people. Otherwise the State is being cheated and there is somebody taking advantage of the provisions of the LSC limiting their liability without actually complying with the law.

17-

Or Patricia Ganier is a member, was a principal, and has not been requested to participate in some of the requirements under the law, including written consent to such small things as changing the name of the company from Technology Partner to Education Networks of America. That goes to the issue of Ms. Ganier, who told me she never signed anything but one time in 1996 related to this company and she wasn't even sure if that was related to this company, clearly did not sign anything and give written consent to the change of the name as represented by Mr. Ganier as filing with the State. That raises flags; that is a serious problem when you start treating LSC's as though they are your own companies and do whatever you want irrespective of the laws that apply.

So the State has a responsibility to do their due diligence. We felt it was our responsibility to raise these issues because you have to have a legal entity to have a

contract with, to look, to be responsible under the contract and there is a problem there.

1.

17-

We, as private citizens of companies, don't have the authority under the State law to go pursuing that in a court of law, that is other people's responsibilities. But in this instance, we think that it presents a legitimate ground to be looked into, but because of the limited nature of the proceedings, we couldn't show you as though we were in a court of law. We just ask that that be looked at appropriately.

MR. LEE: Does this body have the authority to determine that is not a legitimate business?

MR. NEY: This body doesn't have the authority of law to do that, but this body has the authority to make some determinations about what is appropriate for the State to do with respect to entering into a contract. When there are serious questions about it, that a company deviates from the requirements of an RFP or that misrepresentations are made either in the RFP response or in documents provided in response to the RFP, I think you do have the authority to look at that and say, these representations give us sufficient cause to find that we can't award a contract to this party.

They made a representation to the State and the Secretary of State's Office that they had written consent of the members to do something, of all members. They clearly did not; they clearly did not or they didn't have two members to begin with.

That is the problem. No, you don't have the judicial authority 1 to make a binding determination ultimately, but I think you 2 3 have the responsibility to look at these and determine whether 4 it is responsible to proceed when there are questions of this 5 magnitude. 6 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: Mr. Nev. 7 MR. NEY: Yes, sir. 8 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: You interviewed 9 Ms. Ganier? 10 I talked with Ms. Ganier, yes. 11 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: Did she deny that 12 her signature is on the original formation as a member? 13 MR. NEY: No, because I don't think there is an -- I don't know what document there is. Ms. Ganier said this, 14 15 there is one document that she signed that she believes was 16 related to this and it was back in 1996; she never again would 17sign any documents related to this. 18 To be clear, I thought the Ms. Ganier listed was Mr. Ganier's ex-wife and I called her first and she said that is 19 not me, it is my daughter. Her daughter is in college now. 20 The law of Tennessee, and I think this is pointed out in the 21 22 response, doesn't require some documentation that you think ma They could have an organizational document governin 23 be there. agreement, but it is not required for this type of LSC. I 24 don't know what she signed or whether it was even related to 25

this LSC.

17.

As I said, we can't know and we haven't had that opportunity, but from speaking with her and looking at the documents and the filings with the State over the past couple of years, there are questions there and we bring them to your attention. We have to put them in the nature of a protest otherwise it doesn't even get looked at.

MR. LEE: Just curiosity, so you contacted them to see?

MR. NEY: Yeah.

MR. LEE: Just on a hunch?

MR. NEY: No. no, I read the managing member filing and it said Patricia Ganier. Like I said, I thought that was a woman who is a lawyer that used to practice in Nashville. I called up to ask -- I haven't seen you in this process, are you still a member? She told me it was her daughter and she explained some things to me and I talked to her daughter. That was it; we simply talked about whether she had any role as a member or manager and that was the only basis for talking to her and that is all we did.

As I said, there were limits as to where we could go reasonably or at all under the process. So we think a red flag was raised and we put it in here. The State needs to do its due diligence and that is all we can do on this point.

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Would it be fair to

assume that what was required by the Secretary of State in the filing and what is required in the RFP that those issues would have been met?

MR. NEY: No, sir.

17.

1.8

2.2

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Okay.

MR. NEY: The certificate of authority that they have responded to and, I think, Commissioner Walters has put in her denial of the bid protest documentation shows -- well, the law says that that certificate is conclusive as to its existence.

That being the case then the question is, what if these misrepresentations about written consent of all members as represented by Ms. Patricia Ganier, the younger, was a member and she is saying I never signed anything about that; what is to be made about that? That is the issue. Again, we can't go much deeper into it and all of the answers I have to any factual issue, I have already put in the letter.

The next issue I would like to revisit briefly, and I do this delicately, is whether the cost proposal money was submitted in a sealed envelope, a separately sealed envelope. In the documents that you have that were provided by Ms. Metcalf when she compiled all 12 inches of those documents and continued to supplement them on an hourly basis. Packet No. 5 is the cost proposal — It contained a cost proposal or a copy of the cost proposal of ENA.

I had a document, when we made copies of the State documents that were provided to us immediately upon the issuance of the notice of intent to award letter. We went through all of the documents and we got a document which was a copy of the ENA cost proposal and attached to the E-mail letter that Ms. Shrago had explained, in the attachment with the Commissioner's letter of finding denying the protest, that the E-mail was received and the narrative was received, but the cost information appended was not received by E-mail; it was only received in a separate envelope.

2.

1.1

17.

The reason I raise it again is, this is a document that was provided to us in this packet of materials that Ms. Metcalf distributed. We never saw this document before that packet was distributed; it wasn't in the boxes that we looked at, to our knowledge.

More interestingly, this has a really bazaar copy that shows that all four pages of that document copied dark, while the cover copied light. Yet, we pulled out the files the same four pages, something that copied normal, so we were just wondering why there were two different copies and why is this the only document that has such a bazaar copying pattern from the State's files. It is not as though we could run through 100 documents and see that there was a bad toner or something. That is why we raised it again.

Ms. Shrago, I believe, and the Commissioner said it was

1 We think the file still reflects that it might not have been; there might have been a mistake. Unfortunately, 2 mistakes have to be held against the parties when they violate 3 the cost proposal procedure. It may be tragic but a mistake can be fatal under the circumstances. 5 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JONES: Is that the entire 6 7 cost proposal or is that a clarification? This was the E-rate Form 471 8 9 Clarification in response to Question 8 as the clarifications proposed to ENA. There is clearly dollar signs here and it is 10 the dollar signs that aren't allowed to be made available 11 12 except through this sealed packet. Again, that is all I know 13 about that issue, but I want to put it before this committee. 14 The next issue that we have concerns about is the test failure or the failure of ENA to conduct the tests. 15 we addressed somewhat Friday. I don't have much more to add. 16 I will just direct everyone's attention, again, to this 17. 18 document which I referred to on Friday, which is our modification, ISIS's modification, of the document submitted by 19 ENA to the State in the demonstration testing segment of the 20 technical review. 21 Do you recall what tab that is at? MR. LEE: 22 Well, in my document it was the very 23 MR. NEY: last thing before the FCC filing. 24

Thank you.

MR. LEE:

25

1 MR. NEY: I'm sorry that I didn't have this 2 tabbed. 3 MR. LEE: Was there a similar form for ISIS? I don't know that we did a similar 4 MR. NEY: 5 form. I don't think this was a required form; I don't know, 6 sir. 7 MS. SADIE ROSSON: Where is that again? 8 Start from the back, but past the FCC 9 pleading. Again, I would just like to have the brief opportunity to refer you to why we think that despite ENA's 10 11 position there is a clear failure of ENA to test its proposed solutions. 12 13 The RFP requires that the equipment is to be tested; it is to be configured to fully connect. There is two issues here, 14 15 there is equipment and configurations of equipment. I think you heard on Friday that ENA, and Ms. Shrago said and maybe 16 17. perhaps Commissioner Walters concurred, that they tested a single ISDN line successfully, that was, in fact, one of the 18 two tests that were tested at the Jere Baxter School by ENA. 19 The ISDN, it was intimated that it was two of those lines. 20 21 I don't think anyone actually said it because if they did that 22 would be totally inaccurate and technical people from ENA would 23 A dual ISDN may use the same equipment; it may use the same router, but it is a totally different configuration. 24 That is why it is presented differently and that is why it is

25

identified as a different type of circuit. Although I don't know that is exactly the language I need to use, but it is configured differently.

1.2

17.

The RFP 5.2.4.2.3 required that is the configuration. The dual ISDN configuration was not tested at either the Jere Baxter School or the tower. What this chart shows most significantly that there are 471 school in the State of Tennessee proposed to be served by ENA under this contract, that were not -- it had solutions or proposed solutions but they never proved they could do. It is not enough to say everyone does that; we are doing some now.

Well, ENA is not who is doing that now. In fact who is running ConnecTEN now is my client, ISIS; they are the network managers from the help desk. So that is not sufficient to say well that is not hard to do; they are supposed to do it and they failed to do it. If it was so simple why couldn't they do it when they had the time to do it. 30 percent of the schools it failed to show they could meet the testing for the interoperability ConnecTEN requirements of the RFP.

The significance of that is not simply that, well, they should lose two points under the testing procedure. It is this, when you put something out for bid in a state, you put out bids for services asking that they give you the full range of everything that they need. You expect the State, in the technical qualifications and reviews, to ensure that they are

If they take less than that and don't ensure that they are getting the full scope of services, what the State has done is alter the purpose of an RFP and the whole bidding process.

It is not sufficient that you find somebody that you think can do it and later on will find out exactly how it is going to be done. The bidding process is supposed to help the State find who can do it.

When you have a 30 percent, a possibility that 30 percent of the solutions, don't work or that this particular provider can't do what they proposed, that is an enormous amount of the contract that has failed; that is an enormous amount of the bidding process that the State is losing out on. They are just not knowing what they are getting. That is a substantial deviation from the whole concept of asking somebody to bid and give you a proposal and show you that they can do something before you pay them \$75 million.

MR. LEE: Let me ask you on this issue --

MR. NEY: Yes, sir.

MR. LEE: -- your client did do the test on the

60?

17.

MR. NEY: They did. The response showed that the 60 test came in at about three minutes and 47 seconds maximum time to benchmark of about three minutes and 30 seconds. Now we don't know; we have never seen the actual

testing scores. I saw one that was of the testing sheets that

-- that is not true, I think Mr. Hustad has looked at the

testing sheets but I haven't looked at them except for the one
that I saw when I was at the test site. I don't know how they

could determine that.

But I think the most important thing here, Mr. Lee, is this. The point of today is not to determine whether ENA gets it or ISIS gets this contract. The point is simply to determine whether the State can give it to ENA. This is not — I'm trying to avoid comparative approaches. I know that intuitively you want to think, well, we have to find somebody to give it to; we are under a lot of pressure. Well, that is not the way this needs to be looked at.

It has to be looked at from first, does ENA get it; can they have it; can their contract be signed. If they can't, you can look to us. We think we are responsive; we think we can do it, but I'm not making that argument today because the first thing is first, can ENA get it.

It could be very well that it could be demonstrated that ISIS shouldn't have it; I would be surprised, but lots of things surprise me. That is not the point and that is not what we are trying to do.

MR. LEE: Let me ask you this. The State has stated that they waived that because of time constraints. Do they have the authority in your opinion?

MR. NEY: They clearly do not under law or under the RFP itself. The RFP provides that that would -- that would constitute a change in the RFP.

1.2

17-

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: Let me follow up his question with a question. Relating to the test itself, and some constraints that were inadvertent and apparently caused by the State and not either of the bidders, were in both situations where the evaluators present who at least — well, the ones that I know about or have read about have a million years of experience, were they available at these and did they have any effect or impact on the outcome considering that of the total points possible; two points of this testing was given on this the same number to both parties?

MR. NEY: Mr. Chairman, I'm not totally sure that I understand your question. The evaluators were there, at least. I know three of the four members of the evaluation team. I don't know if Mr. Waldie was; he might have been there; I wouldn't recognize him if I tripped over him.

It is unfortunate perhaps that the problems caused at the Jere Baxter School were problems that had to do with the testing and demonstration, but nevertheless it doesn't mean that that cannot foul up the RFP process.

The RFP provides in 3.2.0 that the State my unilaterally amend it, but it must be in writing. That was not done to the extent that this test requirement was amended. Let me make

another point. We are not just talking about the dual ISDN lines at Jere Baxter. We are not just talking about this grid with respect to the Jere Baxter tests.

17.

ENA didn't test dual ISDN lines at tower test either. They didn't test them at all; that is 30 percent of the schools with a solution that hasn't been tested. So it is not a question. Mr. Chairman, we suggest that is just the two points about testing. The question is about whether you have a bid that is responsive and sufficient to ensure and give the State the level of certainty or some level of certainty that you are about to enter a \$75 million contract is somebody who can do something that they propose.

Again, we don't have all of these affidavits about, well, they were there for three days and tried it and they were there until 3:00 o'clock in the morning before. I can throw all of that out and I kind of just did but they didn't test it; it didn't work. Why not? It wasn't just a question about whether there was a foul up in the testing procedure. That is really our position with regard to the failure.

COMMISSIONER HAWKINS: I'm sure we will have some more response on that issue.

MR. NEY: I'm sure there will be. The next issue we have concerns, as we have stated particularly on Friday, concerning the problems with the cost proposal, the entire proposal, that ENA made as it relates to how they say